

Mandeville,
and FAIRFAX-STREETS
FOR SALE,
at of WINES, LI-
ROSERIES, &c.
existing of

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII.

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1808.

[No. 2111.]

WINES.

Sales at Vendue.
On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day—All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

WANTED

A middle aged woman, capable of managing
a house. To one of good character liberal
wages will be given. Enquire of the Prin-

Sept. 9.

PROFILES, CUT AND FRAMED;

AND
PROFILE LIKENESS'S
DONE IN GOLD LEAF ON GLASS;
NEXT door to Mr. L. ROBIN'S STORE on
King-Street, nearly opposite the Indian
Queen Tavern.

January 13.

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality
CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish
to sell for cash, or on a time

Bryan Hampson.

December 30.

TEA PIPES

Choice Cognac Brandy,
3 hds. West-India Rum,
10 qr. casks L. P. Teneriffe Wine,
16 casks Rice,
195 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,
For Sale by

Catlett and Fisk.

November 19.

RAILS WANTED.

The Subscriber wishes to purchase about two thousand Chesnut or Oak RAILS, to be delivered at his farm on Cameron.

J. H. HOOE,

Jan. 15.

TO RENT,

And possession given on the 14th of November
next.

The Three story Brick House

On the corner of King and Columbia-streets,
now occupied by Mr. John Roberts.—For
terms apply to Col. George DENEALE, living
next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20.

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers, or sale very low,
25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
5 pipes Cognac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 barrels Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines,
Spiritous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Teneriffe
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hds. 3d proof Antigua rum
1 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
10 chests young hyson
10 do. hyson skin
5 do. imperial
100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
3 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.
At all times he has the first quality flour for
milling use on hand—with a number of other
articles—all of which he will sell low on his
former terms.

GREEN COFFEE.

5000 lb. best Green COFFEE

FOR SALE BY

James Sanderfon.

Feb. 13.

d

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, a complete
House Servant.

Apply to

The Printer.

December 22.

d

COTTON AND SUGAR.

Just received and for sale on moderate terms,
20 bales Upland Georgia COTTON, and
20 barrels brown SUGAR; both of a su-
perior quality.

A. Newton.

February 9.

d

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the estate of James
Lawson, on account of purchases made at
Occoquan, under a decree of the federal
court, are hereby informed that their bonds
are in possession of the subscriber and that he
is authorized to receive payments.

Thomas Swann.

February 13.

2aw4w

FOR SALE.

Spanish HIDES.

White and brown clayed SUGARS in
bags,

Muscavado SUGARS in hds. & bls.

Green COFFEE in bags,

Madeira WINE,

London particular market do. in pipes,

half pipes and qr. casks.

Catalonia do. in qr. casks

Castile SOAP in boxes,

Best Spanish SEGARS,

A few tons of LOGWOOD.

Nath. Wattles, & Co

Feb. 26.

1aw3m.

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. Mc-
choll, on the north side of Prince
street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is
offered for sale on a liberal credit. For parti-
culars apply to

John C. Vowell.

ALSO, TO RENT.

The House lately occupied by Mrs. Fitz-
gerald, situate on Water-street, having every
convenience to accommodate a genteel family.
Immediate possession may be had.—Ap-
ply as above.

January 12.

6m

MR. GENESIS

Has the pleasure to inform his Friends and the
Public,

THAT he has commenced his Practising
Balls, and will continue them as heretofore.

Mr. GENESIS begs the parents who have
children to be instructed, will please to send
them as soon as possible, so as to give them
an opportunity of improving sufficiently, as
he intends to have an Exhibition at the con-
clusion of his school for their amusement
which will serve to create ambition.

November 12.

co

For Sale,

A VALUABLE MERCHANT MILL,
containing two pair of Stones and the
necessary machinery for manufacturing flour;
also a Mill for grinding corn and rye, and a
Saw Mill, all in complete order. This pro-
perty is very convenient to Alexandria, and
situated in a most excellent neighborhood for
wheat and for retailing goods. For the a-
mount of the purchase, wet and dry goods
would be taken for a considerable part or per-
haps all, or some Alexandria property would
be taken for a part. For further particulars
enquire of the PRINTER.

February 19.

Valuable Property for Sale.

O BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or to
gether, four acres of LAND, contain-
ing from one and a quarter acre to two acres
each, most eligibly situated without the terri-
tory of Columbia, extending in a right line
from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek,
intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green-
street, and bounding east and west on Fay-
ette and Payne-streets.

Indisputable titles will be given the pur-
chaser, to each of these tracts, on the first pay-
ment being made, the purchasers giving a
trust deed on all the premises to secure the
payment of the other two thirds.

James Patton.

2aw1w

June 22.

TO RENT,

A convenient two story Dwelling House and
Store, situate on the corner of King and Pitt-
streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay.
Apply to

Eliza Wilson, or

Robert I. Taylor.

January 12.

2aw

Just Received,

Per the Schooner Jane, Captain Crocker, from
Boston, and for sale by the subscriber,

8 puncheons Jamaica Spirits

6 barrels first quality Cheese

10 do. mens stout shoes

100 sides Soal Leather of extra nice qual-
ity

30 boxes dry Cod-Fish.

Said Schooner Jane returns to Bos-
ton. For freight or passage apply to

John G. Ladd.

December 31.

d

JOSEPH MANDEVILLE,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX-STREETS,
HAS RECEIVED,

6000 lb. Goshen Cheese 1st quality,

1/2 ton assorted Patent Shot,

80 half chests & boxes

Imperial,

Young Hyson, & TEAS,

Hyson-skin,

5 pipes choice Cognac Brandy,

40 bls. Rye Whiskey,

15 cases old Medoc Claret superior

quality,

70 lb. Nutmegs,

50 dozen London Mustard,

5 casks London refined Salt-petre,

15 casks chewing Tobacco small twist

30 boxes Soap,

25 do. mould and dipp'd Candles,

45 kegs yellow ground Ginger,

30 boxes Havanna Segars,

5 cwt. Zante Currants,

Raisins in boxes and casks,

Pearl and hulled Barley,

A small quantity basket salt.

Which with a very general assortment of

Wines, Liquors and Groceries, he will sell

low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.

Nov 16

Land for Sale at Auction.

WILL be sold at Public Sale at a credit
of 1 2 and 3 years, on Tuesday 22d

day of March next, upon the premises, the fol-
lowing tract of LAND ; to wit

One Tract containing 374 a-
res, laying in Fairfax county upon the Ox
road, adjoining the lands of Edward Wash-
ington and about 2 1/2 miles from the town of
Occoquan. This Tract is all in wood, lies
level and is well watered, and at least one half
is valuable meadow land.

ALSO,

An undivided moiety of a

tract in the county of Prince William, con-
taining 150 acres, whereon George Mills now

lives, immediately over the river and 2 miles

above the town of Occoquan, will be sold the

following day being the 23d day of March.

ALSO,

One other tract on the following day, being the

24th day of March,

Containing about 200 acres.—

This land is under cultivation, lies well, is

well watered and is under rent from year to

Alexandria Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Articles.	Per.	Prices	Dollars.	Cts.	D. C.
Bread, Ship	100lb.	2 66			
Navy		3 25			
Pilot		4 50			
Crackers		5			
Beef cargo No. 1.	bbl.	12			
Bacon	lb.	12½ scarce			
Butter for export		18 at 20			
Coffee, West India		22	33		
Cotton		22 plenty			
Chocolate		22	25		
Candles Mould		20	21		
Dipt		19	20		
Spermaceti		50	53		
Chese, American English		12½ 14			
Duck, Best Russia	bolts	26			
Fish, Salmon	bbl.	none			
Herrings		4 5			
Mackrel		8			
Shad		7 50 80			
Flax Seed		75 10			
Flour Superfine Fine		4 50 4			
Midlings		3 50			
Grain, Indian Corn	buz.	50			
Wheat		70			
Rye		50			
Barley		1			
Oats		40			
Hides, Spanish	lb.	12½			
Hemp	cwt.	9			
Hogslard	lb.	15			
Iron	ton	125 130			
Leather, Sole	lb.	22			
Lime	bbl.	2 25			
Limes		5			
Lemons, box		10			
Lumber	100ft.				
Oak timber and scantling		5 7			
Pine scantling		2 3			
Boards 4-4		1 70			
— 5-4		2 10			
White do. common	4-4	1 50			
do. clean	4-4	2 20			
Shingles, Junc. 24 in. M.		4 50			
Common		3 50			
Cypress 24		3			
Dc. 18		2			
Staves hhd.		28			
bbl.		20			
bbl Red Oak		10			
hhd. do.		9			
Meal	bus.	65			
Molasses	gal.	40			
Nankeens	piece	90			
Pork prime	bbl.	16	18		
Cargo		15	16		
Southern 2d qual.		15	16		
Plaster Paris c. pr. ton		6 50			
Do. retail		8			
Pimento		27			
Pepper		24			
Porter, American doz.		2 25			
London		none			
Rice	100lbs.	4 60			
Soap, Amer. white	lb. dwt.	10			
Do. brown		9			
Castilo		15			
Salt-Petre, refined Not refined		31 14			
Spirits	gall.				
Brandy 4th proof		1 50			
Rum Jam. 4th do		1 12½			
Antigua 2d		65 90			
American		48 50			
Whiskey		48 65			
Sugar H. white	100lb.	18			
Do. brown		11			
Candy white		13			
Do. brown		11			
Muscovado 1st qual.		11 50			
Do. 2d do.		10 50			
Do. 3d do.		10 plenty			
Loaf	lb.	19	22		
Salt St. Ubes	bus.	70			
Lisbon		80			
Cadiz		60 70	plenty		
Liverpool blown		65			
Do. coarse		75			
Turk Island		95			
Isle of May		70			
Liverpool fine sack		8			
Shot all sizes	cwt.	15			
Sheetings, Russia	piece	22			
Steel blistered	cwt.	8 66			
Crowley		17			
TOBACCO, Amer. Ins.					
Tobacco Md.	100lb.				
Up. Patuxent 1st qual.					
Do. 2d					
Virginia					
Lower do.					
Rappahannock					
Teas, Y. Hyson	lb	90	100		
Imperial		1 40	1 50		
Tallow, Amer.		16	scarce		
Wax Bees		37½			
Wines, Madeira	pipe	260	300		
Lisbon	gal.	1 25	1 33		
Sherry		1 50	1 75		
Teneriffe		80	1 20		
Claret	doz.	8	12		
Malaga	gal.	95	1		
Port		11 50	scarce		
Tin, in boxes		19	20		
PRICE OF STOCKS.					
Alexandria Bank,		195			
Potomac do		187½			
Banking on London, part					

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, February 22.

DEBATE

On the bill supplementary, to the act laying an embargo, &c.

[CONTINUED.]

(Mr. G. W. Campbell's Speech concluded.)

But when charges of the most serious nature are made on this floor against the majority of the house—charges that they are acting under and governed by French influence (for this is in substance the allegation) charges which I believe to be unfounded with respect to every member in

the house, of the majority, and which so far as regards myself I know to be, and now so declare them, infamous, groundless falsehoods; it may be proper, and I deem it my duty to state very briefly, some of the reasons that governed my conduct in voting for the law laying an embargo, and the subsequent supplemental act, for carrying into more compleat effect the same object, and which will also induce me to vote for the bill now under discussion.

These reasons arise from the situation in which this nation was at that time placed in relation to the great belligerent powers of Europe. We were then officially informed that Bonaparte had determined to execute in the most rigorous manner, his decree of the 21st Nov. 1806, declaring the British Isles in a state of blockade. By this measure our commerce with Great Britain and its dependencies was interdicted—at the same time was made known to us a proclamation issued by the British government relative to seamen, asserting her right, and declaring her determination to pursue a certain line of conduct on the ocean incompatible with the hitherto acknowledged laws of nations, a conduct which has been the subject of dispute between that government and ours for several years past, and to which she was well assured, by the representations of our government, we would not assent, and could not submit, without sacrificing at the foot of British power, our national honor and independence; in addition to these it was known that the British ministry had informed our ambassadors at London that they would adopt orders to counteract the French blocking decree, and a note to this effect was annexed to the treaty which had been agreed upon by the commissioners of the two countries and afterwards rejected by our government.

This note appeared in the public prints previous to the passage of the embargo law, and was sufficient to convince every man that Great Britain would act according to their declaration. About the same time it was stated in the government prints of that country which had reached us, that orders on the part of Great Britain counter-vailing the French decree, and declaring France and all her dependencies (being almost the whole continent of Europe) in a state of siege, had been prepared, and were about to be published. That this measure therefore either was adopted by Great Britain, or certainly would be in a short time, was fairly calculated upon, and generally believed. The event has justified the expectation. The counter-vailing orders have been since issued by Great Britain, interdicting all commerce with France and her dependencies, and these have been followed by orders after orders almost innumerable. In what situation then were we placed by those decrees and orders? Prohibited from all commerce with England and her territories by France; and on the other hand, interdicted from all commerce with France and the rest of the continent by the orders of Great Britain. Where then could our vessels go without being exposed to capture? Not to a single port in Europe or her dependencies. In this situation what were we to do? We had but one alternative, either to go to war with all the powers of Europe at once, or suspend for a time all intercourse with them, and keep at home our merchandise, vessels and seamen—we were not prepared for the former, either in men or resources—nor could it possibly be our interest to enter into such a contest; if it could be avoided, we chose to adopt the latter, it was certainly the least evil of the two. It was the only measure that left us the chance of preserving peace, and at the same time enabled us to be prepared for war. There was no other means by which war could be avoided. Our vessels were liable to seizure on the ocean, if bound to any port in Europe or her dependencies. Seizures

under such circumstance would have been just cause of war; had our vessels gone out and been captured we should have been forced into a war from which we could expect to derive no benefit, and which it was our interest to avoid, if possible. Placed as we appeared to be in the midst of danger, as it were between Styria and Charybdis, we endeavored to steer a middle course at equal distances from the violence of the waves and the dangers of the rocks on either shore—We have hitherto succeeded in that object—we have pursued such a course as has not put it in the power of either of the belligerents to charge us with partiality in our conduct; they have not attempted it; this charge has been confined to the minions of dissatisfaction within our own country.

There is scarcely a reflecting man who denies at this day the policy and correctness of the law laying the embargo. It has hitherto saved us from the dangers and calamities of war—and it would seem as if the finger of Providence had pointed out this measure as the most fortunate that could under existing circumstances have been adopted. It will no doubt press hard on ourselves in some respects, and it must be expected that any measure that we could have adopted which would produce any effect on others, would press hard on ourselves, but it will bear much harder on those powers, who occasioned it, and make them feel the necessity of our commerce. It will bear in a great degree equally hard on the great belligerent powers of Europe, England and France—their West-India colonies will suffer equally for want of provisions. France will lose more of the colonial trade hitherto carried on by neutrals, in consequence of the embargo, than Great-Britain, and indeed the loss of trade in general by France, on this account will be greater than that of Great-Britain, as the former for some time past received a great proportion of her trade by the American shipping—but on the other hand Great-Britain may suffer more for the want of the raw materials furnished for her manufactures heretofore by this country, but both will sensibly feel the loss of our trade—and the measure so far as regards us, is calculated to operate equally on both, and no possible difference can be discovered to exist.

Under these circumstances, what pretence, what foundation is there for saying that in adopting this measure there was any partiality manifested for France? There is none that can be perceived. There is another circumstance attending the case which at once seems to baffle any attempt to shew partiality in the operation of the law before the house. It is said this law is to operate as a non-intercourse law—that you are going to cut off all intercourse with the colonies of one of the belligerent powers (Great Britain) bordering on our North East frontier, and partially has been charged on this ground. But gentlemen seem to have forgotten that Spain possesses territories on our south and south western frontier, on which this law will operate as severely as it will on the territory on our north eastern frontier—and that Spain as the ally of France and that of course what operates on Spain operates on France: this law will therefore operate equally on those powers even in this respect. There is not therefore the least foundation for the assertion that the embargo is calculated to favor France. If there were no other cause to judge from but the effects it would have on that power and her allies, who derived the greatest advantage from our neutral trade, the thing is unfounded and absolutely abused.

No man of sense can suppose that France would wish or dictate a measure that would produce as great, if not greater injury to herself than to her enemy. Such a supposition would be next to madness. From these considerations, it would be supposed that no man, who had made himself in any degree acquainted with the situation of this country in regard to the belligerent powers, and he considered the effects that this measure would have on them, could for a moment entertain the opinion, or even hazard a conjecture that it was adopted under the influence of any foreign power, much less under that of France. The allegation is so wild, so inconsistent in itself—so destitute of the least semblance of probability, and altogether unsupported by the least shadow of proof, that nothing but the basest malignity of heart could engender and publish so shameless, foul and infamous a falsehood, and yet sir, said Mr. Campbell it has been echoed on this floor—sound in your ears in the frantic strains of a raving madman, and in the discussion of a subject by no means calculated to excite such extraordinary passions. Hence it may be supposed it was a premeditated scheme to seize on that occasion to give vent to those vindictive passions against the government and republicans of this nation, which seem entirely to occupy and engross the minds of certain persons. In noticing what was said by the member from N. York, I beg to be understood, as not considering these statements as deriving any sort of consequence or importance from him who made them here. It is not on that account they merit or receive the least notice. That person can only be considered as the mere tool used by those behind the screen to convey these groundless slanders to the pub-

lic; the common trumpeter who gives point to what he makes public, except when the duties assigned him to perform. It is not therefore apprehended that was has been said on this occasion by that member will make any other or stronger impression on the public mind than was made by the same tale when landed to the public through the medium of party or fireing newspapers.

With regard to the objections made to the subject before you they seem to be founded in error, and in not attending to or understanding the object of the embargo. It is as a non-intercourse bill. The embargo was certainly intended to operate as a non-exportation law; no man ever denied this; otherwise we could not keep our merchandise at home; and it is important to prevent its being exported by land as it is by water. The object of this law is to do equal justice to all parts of the union, and not permit those in one part to have a market of which those in another part are deprived; and that operating to defeat the very object of the embargo. No honest man can wish to do injustice; he could not wish to favor one part of the country at the expence of all the rest.

Mr. Campbell said he had not particularly attended to the details of the bill, the principle he considered correct, which was to make the embargo bear equally on all parts of the union. The member from New York said sir, said Mr. C. we are riveting chains on them, we are using our best endeavors to vindicate their rights; but those who oppose the true interests of their country on every occasion in their power are riveting on themselves chains of infamy that they can never shake off.

MINUTES.

Wednesday, March 2.

Mr. Randolph, who has been detained from his seat in the house for several weeks, by the effects of an accidental fall, this day took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Cuttenden, the house went into committee

... Peter who gives no notice public, except what he places he occupies him to perform. It is by that member will be made by the same tale through the mediations of the newspapers.

... objections made to the seem to be founded tending to or under the embargo. It is intended to operate bill. The embargo could not keep our and it is important to be held as it is by this law is to do equal to have a market, of part are deprived; eat the very object of best men can wish to not wish to favor one the expence of all the

... had not particularly f. the bill, the principle which was to make on all parts of the iron: New York and on the people. No, the net riveting chains our best endeavors to those who oppose their country on every are riveting on famy that they can

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March 2.
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attender, the house whole on the bill fiducial system of the times of holding being gone through, the house, when it ding.

Pukin in the chair, public contracts, 51 to
e out of the bill that acts for lands, was
a section to direct sury, war and nav, al, to make annual made by them the particular respect-

supported by Messi-
and Stanford, on the furnish the house with in of calling for instruments respecting it would besides ought to appear; formation to the peo-
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States which re-
the public peace,
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zone through the
use,
a new sec'm to
chase money for
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ery. Carried, 42
as a thin house, he
take advantage of

the circumstance, and push the bill on to a third reading in its present shape. Had there been a full house, he was convinced the amendment would not have passed. He therefore moved that the bill lie on the table.—

Agreed, 33 to 35.

There being considerable difficulty in transacting business, and in retaining a quorum within the bar,

On motion of Mr. Stanford the house adjourned at two o'clock, 37 to 32.

NEW-YORK, March 3.

Late from France.

The ship Pampico, captain Milrea, which arrived at this port last evening, left Nantes on the 16th January, and brings to the office of the Mercantile Advertiser Paris papers to the 6th, inclusive. We have carefully examined our files to that date, without being able to select one article of political importance. Bonaparte arrived at Paris on the first of Jan. from Milan, after nominating the celebrated Raderer (who fills the situation of Neapolitan minister of finance) a grand officer of the legion of honor. Captain Milrea reports, that the emperor was expected at Bordeaux in a few days, on a visit to the sea coast.

An embargo had taken place at Bordeaux, Rochelle and Antwerp, and was hourly expected at Nantes.

A violent earthquake, of more than half an hour's continuance, had been felt throughout the coast of Barbary, particularly at Algiers, which had done considerable damage.

An article from Hamburg announces the intelligence that an English squadron, under the command of admiral Hood, had presented itself before Marstrand, a city of Sweden, and demanded the occupation of that port and fortress, with what success does not appear; but the inference is palpable, that England expects Sweden will be compelled to join the continental coalition.

The Paris papers are occupied with presentations to the emperor, and internal regulations.

March 4.

By the Aldebaran, in a very short passage from Leghorn, we learn, that during the two first weeks in January, about 30 sail of American vessels, bound to the dependencies of Napoleon, had arrived at Gibraltar, having been boarded by cruisers, in compliance with the order in Council of the 11th of November.

Gen. Moreau arrived at New Orleans on the 23d of January, and was to take passage from thence in a few days for Charleston.—His lady, according to accounts received by the Pampico, was detained at Bordeaux, without being permitted to proceed to Paris to make the family arrangements which her mother's death had rendered indispensable. Accordingly, she was settling her affairs at Bordeaux as well as circumstances would allow her to do, and she intended to take passage in one of the first vessels for New York.

Arrived, the ship Aldebaran, Fitch, 54 days from Leghorn. Sailed in company with brig Dispatch, Jones, for Boston. Left, ship Argo, Field, of Salem; ship Two Brothers, Chandler, of Marblehead for Boston; brig Maria of New York; brig Sally, Robertson, do for England; ship Hetty, Day, of Alexandria; brig Alexandria, Lawton, of Norfolk; brig Violet, of Boston; ship Aurora, Hall, of Portsmouth; brig Suwarow, Leach, of Beverly; brig Bellisle, of Salem; ship Jersey, Williams, just arrived from New York, ship and cargo seized, having stopped at a British port and others. Left, in the Mole, brig Ann, Caldwell, of New York. Jan. 20, near Gibraltar, spoke ship Charles and Harriet, 11 days from Marseilles for Newport. Left 30 sail of American vessels at Marseilles.—Same day was boarded by a British man of war brig—strictly examined, but treated politely—Informed that there were 30 sail of outward American vessels at Gibraltar, which were going to return home. Feb. 11, lat. 19, 24, long. 58, 35, spoke ship Bordeaux, Gifford, of New York, 31 days from Marseilles for New Orleans. 19th, a schooner from Martinique for Plymouth. 24th, lat. 38, 47, long. 75, 30, schr. Betsy, Utt, 8 days from Charleston for Richmond. Passenger, capt. Payson, late of the brig Fitzwilliam, taken by the French and condemned at Naples.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.

Yesterday arrived schooner Juliet, captain Kitts, from Lisbon, which place he left the 23d of January, in quiet possession of the French; that an embargo was laid there, tho' passports could be occasionally obtained; that Sir Sidney Smith, with a British fleet of 15 or 20 ships lay off there, waiting for the Russian ships in the Tagus; that there was a large French army, said to amount to 300,000 men in Spain, which was reported to be designed against Gibraltar, and it was also reported, that Bonaparte was expected in Lisbon, and it was supposed, would go from thence to Gibraltar to open the siege.

The Juliet left at Lisbon the ships Sally & Hetty, Fleming, of and for Philadelphia, not begun to discharge; Romulus, Hoyt, of Bos-

ton, from Alexandria, not begun to discharge; brigs Hope, Williams, of and for New York, next day; one from Alexandria with flour, name not recollect; Orlando, Beaty, of and for Baltimore in two weeks, not commenced loading; Una, Hunter, of New York, uncertain; Juno, Rutherford, of Newburyport, do. Hetty, Moorehouse, of and from N.York to Bordeaux, had his register endorsed on the Cordean by his majesty's brig Active & ordered off, and arrived in Lisbon 29th Dec. and waiting orders; Commerce, Robbins, sailed the day before the Juliet, bound up the channel of England; schooner Union, Dickenson, do. do. do. was boarded from his Britannic majesty's ship of war Ganges, treated politely, closely examined; spoke a brig from Cadiz bound to Boston, gave information of the arrival of the ship Manchester, of Philadelphia; also the arrival of the Camilla, of Philadelphia, at Algeciras.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, MARCH 7.

Letters from London so late as Jan. 12th have been received by the Packet. These letters, from most intelligent sources, concur in the opinion, that a negotiation for peace is certainly about to commence between England and France.

The ship Calliope, bound from N.York to Bordeaux, was boarded at the entrance of the Garonne, by the English blockading squadron and ordered off. She afterwards put into L'Orient, where she was under sequestration in conformity to the Milan decree. A letter from Nantes says, that steps had been taken at Paris to place the ship and cargo at the disposal of the enemies, and it was hoped, that the imperial decree would not be put into execution against American vessels that had not received notice of it previous to their sailing.

A letter from Detroit, of the 18th Feb. states, that "Colonel Close, a British officer, has arrived at Malden (an English fortress about 18 miles from Detroit) and a large council of Indians is shortly to be held. They are arriving daily; and I presume there are not less than fifteen hundred men, women and children already collected at that place."

From the London Morning Post, of Jan. 8. A ship from Philadelphia called the America, commanded by Capt. Proctor, bound to a port in Holland, is put into Portsmouth leasky. Capt. Proctor was yesterday on Change, and informed us, that on the 18th of Dec. off Sicily, he fell in with a French privateer of 16 guns, who boarded him, demanded a sight of his papers, and diligently examined his crew on the subject of the real destination of the ship, and finding that his voyage was to be concluded in Holland, suffered him to proceed; first taking from him two barrels of sugar, and all the stock he had upon deck. The capt. of the privateer informed Capt. Proctor, that during his cruise he had captured 5 English ships and 4 Americans, all of which he had sent into Passage in Spain.—His instructions were to bring in all American vessels bound to English ports, and those he had captured, etc. bound for Liverpool, one of which was from Baltimore, one from New York, and two from Charleston. The number of prizes he had sent in, had so shortened his hands that he feared the English captains whom he had on board would attempt to rise to the crew of the privateer, and he therefore put six of them (the seventh died soon after he was taken, on board the America, presenting Capt. Proctor, with two bottles of Brandy to sustain them until he should be enabled to get rid of them.

For the Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

While I reciprocate compliments with Juvenis for his polite reply to my voluntary attack upon his prudence, I must express my admiration at his humane attempt to vindicate the sentiments of Senex. The old gentleman I presume has not recovered from the violent exertions his first essay must have called forth. I am compelled to rejoin, fearing the imputation of cowardice should I shrink from a combat with a youth after opposing the aged.—First retracting the charge of prudence which Juvenis has disclaimed, I will endeavor briefly to examine the facts he adduces from history to support the claims of commerce.

In my opposition to commerce I allude to the value which it stamps upon precious metals and its propagation of them. Commerce being the first cause of the illicit and oppressive measures used to obtain what is so necessary to the enabling us to indulge in pernicious superfluities; and these being parents of most of the vices which curse society, I accuse it as a dangerous enemy, and if not wishing its extinction, must regret its power and the effects it has already produced.

The Persians when they conquered Media were a sober, industrious people—the Medes devoted to riches, pride and voluptuousness. The example of Cyrus prevented his subjects for a time from being contaminated by the vices of the subdued, though Babylon is now added with her poisons to assist in the corruption. Cyrus dies; we then see the hasty frugal Persians debased by the luxuries of the states whose effeminacy made them an easy conquest. Two hundred years after the erection of this great empire, sapped by the venom of gold it becomes in turn the conquest of a band of veterans. Here the blackest epoch of history commences, and for two centuries the world is immersed in depravity, which the riches of Persia and its great extent of civilised territory was the source of.

Here riches, (and where commerce is, riches must be) with their concomitants, vitiated, and produced the downfall of an empire.

When Greece so heroically expelled the Persian arms, not one of her states was commercial; the vessels of Athens had but timidly advanced to sea, and the other maritime cities were secondary to her.

The laws of Sparta forbade her being a naval power, and when she took the command of navies her degeneracy ensued. Licurgus, the great legislator of Sparta, had scrutinized the genius of commercial governments, studied human nature deeply, and with astonishing force of mind, gave laws to a then corrupt state, which are unparalleled for their wisdom and effects. While unimpaired the Spartans were virtuous and happy; they, untutored in the arts and sciences, felt no want of them; feared and respected by those who possessed such accomplishments in perfection, they were the arbiters and protectors of Greece, while the great king of Persia trembled at the name of Sparta. Licurgus knew that science could not ensure happiness, but that its promoter or enlarger, commerce, might infuse what would make them the reverse.

The possessor is not more blessed than the illiterate savage—each has his peculiar satisfaction—and what we know not to exist, or have been inspired with a contempt for, we can never regret the unpossession of.

I may in this place direct the attention of Juvenis to an inconsistency in his remarks, as respects Athens and Sparta; commanding Athens for every elegance which marks civilization, he forgets that the charges which succeed this, are entirely applicable to that commercial city. What promoted the unjust and cruel Syracusan war, but the degraded Athenians, spurn'd on by their Alcibiades, who abused power and who trampled on the rights of allies, but these Athenians, in appropriating the war fund to the indulging of their sensuality; and in fine what city established the ostracism before Athens introduced it to banish men become too powerful by their exalted virtue and services? This humane polished people exiled Alcibiades the Just: what a grateful return did they make Miltiades, Themistocles, Socrates, and other Philosophers and many of their most distinguished gen-
rals.

This is the refinement of your commercial state; but Sparta, even when the most undoubted proof was given to convict a general, refused to punish till the Ephori themselves were witnesses of his perfidy.

Sparta fell by commerce, if I may connect it with naval affairs. It was a fundamental law that they should indulge in no intercourse with a foreign power; it was on this account that strangers were forbidden entrance within, and Spartans to leave, its territory. The Spartan, Lysander, who had the command of the allied fleet, transmitted to his country, gold, and thereby removing a strong pillar, eventually brought the whole fabric to the ground.

Most of Sparta, sensible of the sequel, viewed with horror the infringement of the constitution; but the advocates carried the point by evasion, and with it the invincibility of their country.

Greece attained her summit of glory in the Persian war. We view through the telescopic glass of history the states of Greece emerging from obscurity; and their glory, as a star rising for an instant above the horizon, sets, and leaves the wondering observer to regret its transit.

Greece conquered Persia by force of arms, but the vices of the latter humbled the conqueror. The war to which I allude sowed the seeds of corruption among that gallant people, and from this we trace her decline. Persian money and intrigues divided the states, planted jealousy and hatred, corrupted the influential men of each, and when domestic wars, supported by this fuel, had destroyed the squalors of every city, compelled them to a treaty disgraceful to Antalcidas and his country. An elegant writer, speaking of the destruction of Athens when taken by Sparta, says, "It was not the houses and temples of Athens which should have been burned in the bowels of the earth, but those treasures she contained, those valuable spoils and immense sums which Lysander, the general of the Spartan fleet, had collected in the course of his expeditions, and which he by degrees introduced into Sparta."

The gold of Philip next purchased the remnant of Grecian liberty. Greece was in the last stage of a decline when Rome annexed her a province to her empire.

Carthage, the rival of Rome, did repel her

with the assistance of commerce and the mines of Spain; but better had she crouched than that by her commercial habits, from which she derived the power to resist, she should acquire the imputation (which frequently falls upon commercial states) of treachery and dishonesty, and that future ages might hail the destruction of so depraved a state, True honesty has been held proverbial.

The unhappy African extols the adventurous spirit of the Portuguese. The American that of Columbus. Portugal feels now the invigorating influence of that commerce which has caused the misery of thousands. The present state of Spain is infinitely more glorious than in the commencement of the sixteenth century; her national character now is more dignified than when boasting the bravest troops and most flourishing manufactures in Europe.

The tyrannical oppression of Spain was the greatest incentive which supported Holland during a long and cruel war, and commerce first taught mankind the art of enslaving each other to secure to themselves peculiar advantages resulting from local situations.

Holland had experienced too weightily the subjection to Spain, not to prefer death to submission. Riches that supported her in that conflict, attracted the avarice of a gigantic neighbor, and her independence, so dearly purchased, is crumbled with that of the rest of Europe.

Themistocles said to the Athenians "were you on an island you would be invincible;" this may reply to the allusion of Juvenis, as respects Great Britain; in it is state of the world she would assuredly fall within the grip of a tyrant and usurper. Vice has placed a second Cesar on the throne of France, and the seizure of Britain may be followed by that of America.

The Proprietor of the *Alexandria Daily Advertiser*, will dispose of the Establishment on moderate terms—there are now nearly six hundred subscribers, and the list increasing.—To a Person of Industry and Talents for conducting a Newspaper, this would be a desirable Situation. Circumstances beyond his Controul render it necessary to make Sale, it will therefore be sold a great Bargain if application be made soon.

E. Marshall,
MILLER, KING-STREET,
Has just received a box of
Fashionable Spring Bonnets.

March 7. 3t.

S A L T.

Landing from sloop Matapony, and for sale by Lawson and Fowle, 300 sacks of BLOWN SALT.

March 7. 3t.

State Lottery, New-York.

For the promotion of Literature, and for other purposes, positively commences drawing

ON THE
First Tuesday in April next.
Payment of prizes guaranteed by the State Legislature.

HIGHEST PRIZES.	
1	\$25,000
1	10,000
2	5,000
4	2,000
7	1,000

And a very considerable number of inferior prizes—less than two blanks to a prize.

The tickets at Eight Dollars each, for sale at R. GRAY's book-store, Alexandria.

March 7.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, last night, an apprentice boy named THOMAS JONES, a native of the neighborhood of Dumfries, about 16 years of age—he said his father's name was Jack Jones, and his mother Nancy Gibson, both being dead about two years according to his account, and that he since that time worked on a plantation until he came to this town about two months since.

He took from me a dark pair of pantaloons, a pair of fine shoes not bound, the quarters lined with leather and the vamps with linen, and two cotton shirts belonging to another boy. He is about 5 feet, 5 or 6 inches high, strong-built, ruddy complexion, large hazel eyes and had a down look when spoken to—Had on a blue coat, a dark Bennett's plush pantaloons, and striped waistcoat.

The above reward will be given if apprehended and the property secured, or four dollars for the boy only if brought home.

Thomas M. Davis.

March 7.

FISH.

THE subscriber will engage to supply from one to two millions of HERRINGS during the coming season, at six shillings per thousand—at his landing four miles below Alexandria.

William Foote.

February 22.

law

Dying for Living.

SAMUEL CLARK,
WOOL, COTTON, AND SILK DYER AND
FINISHER,

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Alexandria,

THAT he has commenced the above business in St. Asaph street, opposite Squire Faw's office.—He will dye all kinds of goods of wool, cotton and silk, to any color or pattern, and finish them in the neatest manner—also gentlemen's cloths scoured and dyed, faded silks re-dyed and dressed to look as well as new; muslins dyed and glazed, silk shawls, silk, cotton and woollen stockings, &c. Homespun cotton or woollen dyed blue, or any other color required, on reasonable terms—also carpets scoured without injuring the colors.—He hopes from his knowledge of the business to merit public favor.

February 29

law

FOR SALE,

Or to be RENTED for one or more years;

THE whole of the REAL ESTATE belonging to Prasley Carr Lane, lying in and adjacent to the town of Centreville, in Fairfax county.

This property consists of the well known TAVERN now occupied by Mr. Adam Mitchell.

The STORE HOUSE now in the occupancy of Mr. Daniel Harrington—and from eight hundred to a thousand acres of good FARMING LAND, at present in the possession of Mr. Carr W. Lane, and Mr. Walter Locker, which will be disposed of in separate tracts or entire.

It is presumed that any person disposed to buy or rent any of the above property will first view the same and judge for themselves—a further description is therefore unnecessary.

Mr. Lane would take a small proportion in Negroes.

Harrison Fitzhugh.

Fairfax County Oct. 23. law

GREAT BARGAIN.

INTENDING to remove to the state of Tennessee as soon as possible, I wish to dispose of the following valuable and increasing property upon low terms, which property I inherited from my ancestors, who have had a legal title to the same for upwards of one hundred years.

One tract well known by the name of ABINGDON, being on the Potowmack river between Alexandria and George Town, and nearly opposite the city of Washington, beautifully situated, containing about Four Hundred acres, now leased to the Mt. Wises for three hundred and sixty dollars per annum with other stipulations contained in the lease.

One other tract contiguous to the first, leased to William Fraser for forty dollars per annum, containing about sixty acres.

One other tract containing ten acres of bottom land, adjoining to Four-mile Mill tract.

One other tract contiguous to the Abingdon estate, and within two and a half miles of George-Town, containing 725 acres. The greatest part of this land is heavily covered with red and white Oak.

A L S O,

Three thousand acres on the Scioto River, in the state of Ohio.

This tract descended to me from my uncle George D. Alexander, being one moiety of the land he was entitled to for his military services during the revolutionary war. All the title papers with the wills under which I am entitled to the above property, are in the hands of BALDWIN DADE, Esq. to whom application will please to be made for terms &c. he being legally authorised to contract and dispose of all the above valuable property, for which good and satisfactory titles will be given.

Walter S. Alexander.

August 13.

law

Five Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, on Saturday evening last,

A Negro Man named DAMON.

ABOUT five feet ten inches high, twenty one years of age, slender made, and a likely fellow. Had on when he went away a blue roundabout jacket and pantaloons, striped swansdown waistcoat, and it is supposed took with him sundry other clothes. It is expected he has gone to Georgetown or Washington. The above reward will be given for apprehending said fellow and reasonable charges if brought home.

John Gadby.

Feb. 23

law

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of THOMPSON and VEITCH, to final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following

REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling House with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russel, and James R. Riddell, and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, betwixt Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large commodious and brick tavern, in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvements attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry; occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.

Also, an acre-yard with sundry improvements, comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Foulke.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to William Tate, Esq. of that place, or to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring, late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass thro' a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gum-Spring, will shew this to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederick county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to Judge Holmes. For particulars apply to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey, on the south side of Gladys Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-river.

One other tract, named Ferryville, of 200 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry, and 4 miles above Parkinson's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburgh passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates; on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

JONAH THOMPSON,
RICHARD VEITCH.

TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place where he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of tools, a Dwelling-House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek, December 9.—(15.) law

N. B. If I dont rent the fine stand, will give good wages to a young man, or a man with a family.

T. B. M.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the estate of Col. Thomas Blackburn, deceased, respectfully requests those who have claims against the estate, to lodge them properly authenticated, in the hands of Robert I. Taylor, of Alexandria, or John R. Peyton, of Dumfries, attorney at law, who will forward them immediately to the subscriber.

Those persons indebted to the deceased, will please make payment to either the above mentioned gentlemen, or

G. Dencale, c. c.

Rippon Lodge, Jan. 8. law

District of Columbia,

Alexandria County, ss.

November term, 1807.

William Wilson, complainant

against

James Williams, brother and heir at law, of Thomas Williams, John Foster and George Dencale, assignees of Joseph Cary, a bankrupt, Anne Farrell, widow and relic of Thomas Farrell, John Farrell, heir of Thomas Farrell, deceased, and John Miller, assignee of Jas. Gillies, a bankrupt, defendants.

In Chancery.

The defendant James Williams not having entered his appearance and given security according to the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of July term next, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy. Teste,

G. Dencale, c. c.

February 16. law

District of Columbia,

Alexandria County, ss.

November term, 1807.

James McGeire, James Sheber, Adams Lynn, Phineas Jeannay and George Greenhow, complainants

In Chancery.

against

Rober B. Jameson, Samuel B. Lamour and Margaret Jameson, defendants.

The said defendant Margaret Jameson not having entered her appearance and given security according to the rules of this court, & it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that she is not an inhabitant of this district on motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the 1st day of July term next, and answer the complainants bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy. Teste,

G. Dencale, c. c.

February 16. law

District of Columbia,

Alexandria County, ss.

November term, 1807.

Ferdinand Marsteller and John Young, complainants

In Chancery.

against

Lewis Summers and Joseph H. Mandeville, defendants.

The Defendant Lewis Summers not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit that the said defendant Lewis Summers is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the said complainants by their counsel — It is ordered, That the said defendant Lewis Summers, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and answer the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates; on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

JONAH THOMPSON,
RICHARD VEITCH.

TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place where he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of tools, a Dwelling-House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek, December 9.—(15.) law

N. B. If I dont rent the fine stand, will give good wages to a young man, or a man with a family.

T. B. M.

District of Columbia.

Alexandria County, ss.

November term, 1807.

Edward Parry, complainant

against

Washington Pierce and Henry K. May, defendants.

In Chancery.

The defendant Washington

Pierce, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant Washington Pierce is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the said complainant by his counsel it is ordered, that the said defendant Washington Pierce to appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant Henry K. May, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts, by him owing to, or the estate or effects his hands, belonging to the said absent defendant Washington Pierce, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in the public newspaper published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

The defendant Washington Pierce, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant Washington Pierce is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the said complainant by his counsel it is ordered, that the said defendant Washington Pierce to appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant Henry K. May, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts, by him owing to, or the estate or effects his hands, belonging to the said absent defendant Washington Pierce, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

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